

Descriptions of new COLEOPTERA from Medellin, Colombia, recently added to the British Museum Collection; by CHAS. O. WATERHOUSE.

An interesting series of Coleoptera, selected for the British Museum from a collection made by Mr. Salmon, at Medellin in Colombia, has been found to contain numerous undescribed species. The present paper only contains descriptions of the more interesting novelties.

XANTHOLINIDÆ.

Sterculia simplicicollis, n. sp.

Cærulea, nitida; capite lato, creberrime fortiter punctato; thorace capite bene angustiori, convexo, antice angustato, lateribus parce punctulatis postice haud impressis, margine posteriori haud elevato; elytris discrete subtiliter punctatis; antennarum basi pedibus abdomineque virescentibus. Long. 12 lin.

Head a little longer than broad, very strongly and densely punctured, the posterior angles and the base moderately rounded, the sides very slightly arcuate. Thorax one-third narrower than the head, one-third longer than broad, sparingly and obscurely punctured at the sides, parallel at the sides for two-thirds its length, narrowed in front, rounded at the base, at each side near the base there is a slight indication of an impression, but not an oblique impression as in most of the species of the genus, and the lateral and posterior margins are deflexed (not expanded as is very usual). The elytra are as long as broad, sparingly, finely but distinctly punctured, blue with slight green reflections. Abdomen green with blue reflections, finely and sparingly punctured. The head below has large punctures scattered over the sides and base; the longitudinal gular channel is short but well defined.

MELOLONTHIDÆ.

Faula lineata.

Bene convexa, lata, nigra, nitidissima; thorace marginibus lineâque obliquâ laterali punctatis, punctis squamiferis; elytris

latitudine paulo longioribus, gibbosis, lateribus apiceque rotundatis, singulis lineis tribus marginibusque punctatis punctis squamiferis; pedibus flavo-piceis. Long. 7 lin., lat. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Although of quite a different form, this species by its coloration calls *Ancistrostoma Klugii* at once to mind. Head strongly and rather thickly punctured. Thorax about one-third broader than long, very convex, glabrous, strongly angular in the middle of the sides, the anterior angles slightly prominent, acute; the region of the anterior angles, the lateral margins, as well as an irregular oblique line at the sides are rather thickly and strongly punctured, the punctures each having an elongate narrow yellow scale. Elytra at the base not broader than the base of the thorax, very convex, glabrous, the margins and three rather broad stripes on each elytron closely and distinctly punctured, each puncture bearing a narrow elongate yellow scale, the second and third lines abbreviated behind. Legs pitchy-yellow, rather short for this group; tarsi rather short and stout, claws simple.

DYNASTIDÆ.

Lycomedes Burmeisteri, n. sp. Pl. IX, f. 1.

Niger, dense sabuloso-tomentosus, fusco-variegatus. Long. 13-17 lin.

♂ var. max. Head with a long flat curved shining horn, narrow at the extreme base, rather broad and parallel (when seen from the front) to near the apex, the apex divided into two rather long slender diverging points. Thorax one-third broader than long, obliquely narrowed in front and behind, the disc very much raised and surmounted by an erect broad horn, which rises perpendicularly from the anterior margin; the horn is broad (seen from the front), slightly narrowed at the apex, concave and tomentose in front, the apex is obtuse and slightly bends forward, and has a small notch in the middle, the horn behind is deeply channelled, the channel reaching nearly to the base of the thorax. Elytra rather broader than the thorax, as broad as long, impressed at the sides below the shoulders, the subapical callosity small and not prominent, there is a well marked line of punctures near the suture, the surface is mottled with sandy-grey and yellowish brown. The underside of the prothorax, the margins of the abdominal segments and the tarsi are not covered with tomentum. Long. 17 lin.

♂ var. minor. This has the cephalic horn only $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long, bifid at the apex. The thoracic horn is as in the larger variety, but is only one line above the level of the disc.

♀ Head without any horn, clypeus densely and strongly punctured. Thorax gently convex, very thickly and strongly punctured, the punctures only filled with tomentum, the sides are less angular at the sides than in the male. The underside and legs are almost destitute of tomentum, but the sternum is pubescent. Pl. IX, f. 1b.

This species differs from *L. Reichei* in being of a shorter broader form, and the cephalic horn has no tooth above at the base, and the thoracic horn is broader and rises more directly perpendicular to the anterior margin. The canthus of the eye is much narrower and in the male especially is curved forward like a small horn.

Chauliognathus excellens, C. Waterh. Pl. IX, f. 2.

C. excellens, Waterh., Trans. Ent. Soc. p. 327, Dec. 1878.

Niger, nitidus, thorace flavo. Long. $14\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

CYPHIDÆ.

Præpodes annulonotatus, n. sp. Pl. IX, f. 3.

Statura *P. sphacelati*, niger, dense squamis pallide viridibus tectus; thorace dorsim lineis duabus viridi-albis notato; elytrorum dorso litterâ O magnâ flava-albâ notato. Long. 11 lin.

Black, more or less densely clothed with minute pale green scales which vary somewhat in tint. Rostrum with a mesial shining carina. Thorax with a pale greenish-white line on each side of the disc. Elytra very strongly striate-punctate; with a well marked circle of yellowish-white scales on the back; there is also a yellow stripe on the underside of the thorax and along the margin of the elytra.

ZYGOPIDÆ.

Copturus pulcher, n. sp.

Niger, supra dense nigro-squamosus, thorace lineis tribus, elytris maculis sat magnis novem late ochraceis, maculâque medianâ fere albâ ornatis; corpore subtus plus minusve flavo-squamoso. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin., lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Rather elongate. Rostrum stout, shining, sparingly and very delicately punctured, rather closely and more strongly punctured

on each side of the base. Head with an ochreous line surrounding each eye. Thorax a little broader than long, regularly narrowed anteriorly, scarcely constricted in front, with an ochreous stripe in the middle, interrupted, with the whole of the sides ochreous with a denuded spot on the flank. Elytra at the base distinctly broader than the thorax, one-quarter longer than broad, regularly narrowed towards the apex, which is obtuse, rather flat on the back, very strongly punctate-striate, the interstices nearly flat; there is a nearly white spot on the middle of the suture, and nine rather large ochreous spots, viz., one in the middle of the base of each elytron, one below the shoulder joined to a lateral subapical one, one sublateral spot rather behind the middle, and an apical spot at the apex common to both elytra. The legs and body beneath are here and there clothed with very pale yellow scales; the posterior femora have a strong tooth beneath, rather beyond the middle; the apical angles of the posterior femora are rather acute. The prosternal channel is very deep.

Copturus brevis, n. sp.

Brevis, piceus, miniato-squamosus; thorace transverso, medio maculâ transversâ nigrâ notato; elytris thorace latoribus, latitudine haud longioribus, apicem versus parum arcuatim-angustatis, apice obtuso, suturâ basi bene impressâ, punctato-striatis, interstitiis parum convexis, nigro-squamosis, fasciis duabus, guttâ suturali, annulâque apicali miniato-squamosis. Long. 3 lin., lat. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Rostrum black, shining, punctured closely at the sides of the base. Antennae not very long, reddish. Thorax considerably broader than long, convex, thickly and strongly punctured, moderately narrowed anteriorly, clothed above with bright red scales, with a transverse lunate spot on the disc of black scales. Elytra much broader than the thorax, as long as broad, slightly narrowed towards the apex which is very obtuse; pitchy, clothed with black scales, with a quadrate red spot on the suture behind the middle, and on each elytron a small red spot in front of the shoulder, an oblique stripe reaching from the scutellum to below the shoulder, another more oblique stripe from the suture (rather above the middle) to the margin, and a broad ring of the same bright red surrounding the subapical callosity. The sides of the prosternum are denuded of scales and are rather thickly and moderately strongly punctured. The apical angles

of the femora are somewhat spiniform; with no distinct tooth below. The prosternal channel is very deep; metasternum with a slight shallow impression in front.

The metasternum in this species is slightly different from that of typical *Copturus*, it is more perpendicular in front and slightly impressed, but the impressed part is equally clothed with red scales as the rest. The metasternum is also not quite so flat, it is slightly impressed longitudinally, but not channelled.

SIPALIDÆ.

Mesocordylus gracilicornis, n. sp.

Elongatus, ater, opacus; antennis gracilibus; thorace latitudine paulo longiore, crebre fortiter rugoso; elytris thorace paulo latioribus, obsolete striatis, guttis parvis flavo-tomentosis irregulariter dispositis. Long. 10 lin.

Somewhat the form of *M. subulatus*, but narrower, altogether of more slender make, thorax strongly rugose, elytra nearly parallel to near the apex, and at once distinguished from its allies by the slender and longer antennæ. Rostrum comparatively slender, strongly and thickly punctured, finely punctured beyond the insertion of the antennæ; head distinctly and moderately thickly punctured; antennæ a little longer than the length of the thorax, the scape slender, the second joint of the funiculus elongate, narrowed at the base, the third joint one-third shorter, the fifth and sixth scarcely as broad as long, narrowed a little at their bases, the club ovate, the apical half spongy. Thorax narrowed in front, broadest rather before the middle, a little narrowed towards the base, very strongly rugose, impressed on the disc. Elytra subparallel, narrowed at the apex, the striæ only distinct near the suture, the interstices nearly flat, with small round spots of yellowish tomentum irregularly placed at intervals.

CALANDRIDÆ.

Sphenophorus costatus, n. sp.

Niger, nitidus; rostro piceo; thorace elongato, ante medium angustato, postice parallelo, fere lævi, medio longitudinaliter impresso; scutello angusto, lævi; elytris thorace $\frac{1}{2}$ longioribus, apicem versus angustatis, striatis, interstitiis lævibus, 2 et 4 convexis costiformibus, piceo-rufo guttatis, interstitiis 1, 3, 5, 6,

et 7 hic et illic furfurosis; corpore subtus lævi; abdominis segmento ultimo pygidioque fortiter punctatis. Long. rostr. excl. 10 lin.

Rostrum about two-thirds the length of the thorax, rather stout, with a fine mesial line above at the base terminating posteriorly in a deep puncture between the eyes; antennæ inserted at the extreme base, club oblong-ovate, about as long as the five previous joints of the funiculus. Thorax rather less than one-third longer than broad, narrowed in front, nearly parallel at the sides for more than half its length, constricted within the apex, not visibly punctured, with a broad shallow dull longitudinal impression which extends from the base nearly to the apex. Scutellum very narrow. Elytra considerably narrowed towards the apex, striated, the striæ obscurely punctured, the suture shining, impressed at the base and pitchy, black and slightly convex posteriorly. First interstice slightly convex and shining at the base, flat and velvety posteriorly; second interstice convex and shining, with a reddish spot at the base and apex, and one a little behind the middle; third interstice dull, flat, rather narrower, with two obscure reddish spots, one before and one behind the middle; fourth similar to the second; the fifth, sixth and seventh flat and velvety, the two latter shining at the shoulder; the eighth gently convex, shining, pitchy-red. The whole of the underside of the body shining and impunctate, the apical segment of the abdomen strongly punctured, the pygidium still more strongly and more closely punctured. Tibiæ pitchy-red, black at the apex.

Sphenophorus tibialis, n. sp.

Robustus, convexus, obscure rufus, opacus sicut velutinus; thorace maculis quinque nigris; elytris striatis, striis punctatis, interstitiis vix convexis, maculis octo nigris: corpore subtus nigro, nitido, piceo-maculato, metasterno lateribus fortiter punctatis, medio cum abdominis segmentis 1o et 2o late impressis; pedibus plus minusve rufo-piceis, tibiis intus dimidio apicali leviter sinuatis ciliatis, quatuor posterioribus medio intus penicillatis. Long. rostr. excl. 13 lin.

In general form this species somewhat approaches *S. senegalensis*, but it is more robust and more convex. Rostrum stout, dull red, shining, with a deep channel above at the base, commencing between the eyes and terminating a little beyond the insertion of the antennæ; there are a few extremely fine punctures on each side of the line, the antennal pit is deep, the

anterior part of its inner margin is marked by a well developed obtuse triangular tooth.* Thorax a very little (one seventh) longer than broad, very slightly convex, constricted at the apex, narrowed before the middle, gently arcuate at the sides, the broadest part a little before the base, with a few large punctures in the middle near the base, red, with five large black spots, one discoidal anterior, one at each anterior angle, and a triangular one on each side of the base. Elytra at the shoulders very little broader than the thorax, gradually (but not much) narrowed towards the apex, rather deeply striated, the striae distinctly but not very closely punctured, interstices very slightly convex, dull red, with a black spot common to both elytra at the scutellum and another at the apex, each elytron has also three rather large black spots, one just within the shoulder, another in the middle near the suture, and a third near the apex extending from the fourth stria to the margin. There are a few rather large punctures scattered on the middle and sides of the prosternum; the metasternum is very strongly punctured at the sides, the middle portion as well as the middle of the first and second abdominal segments are broadly and rather strongly impressed; the sides of the abdomen and the apical segment are strongly punctured. Legs smooth, the middle of the femora and tibiae pitchy-red; the tibiae have the inner apical half sinuate, especially the four posterior in which the commencement of the sinuation is marked by a tuft of stiff hair.

HISPIDE.

Arescus levicollis, n. sp.

Flavus, nitidus; capite laevi, fronte canaliculatâ, antennis nigris, articulis tribus basalibus subtus flavis; thorace paulo transverso, laevi, angulis anticis extus leviter sinuatis, lateribus rectis, posticis acutis; scutello cyaneo-nigro; elytris striato-punctatis maculâ humerali dimidioque apicali cyaneo-nigris; tarsis tibiisque anticis nigris. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Close to *A. labiatus*, which it resembles in form, but, besides a coloration which I have not met with in any varieties of that species, it differs in having the thorax entirely destitute of punctures, the inter-antennal production of the head is broader and truncate at the apex. The sutural angle of the elytra has a small oblique truncature without any tooth at the suture.

* Something similar is seen in some other species of this genus, but I have not seen any in which it is so pronounced.

Prosopodonta costata, n. sp.

Elongata, niger; thorace postice crebre sat fortiter punctato basi foveâ impresso, lateribus post medium dente parvo instructo; elytris flavo-piceis, fortiter striato punctatis, interstitiis alternatis subcostiformibus. Long. 6 lin.

General form nearly that of *P. limbata*, Baly (Cat. Hip. p. 69, t. vi, f. 2.), but the elytra are very parallel, and the thorax is very slightly constricted before the base. Thorax is little shorter than broad, considerably narrower than the elytra, arcuately narrowed in front, not very shining, smooth in the middle in front, moderately thickly and rather strongly punctured behind, with a large fovea in the middle at the base. Elytra light brown, strongly striate-punctate, very strongly towards the sides, the second, fourth, sixth and eighth interstices somewhat costiform, the second broader than the others, the fifth and seventh very narrow and lost towards the shoulders.

Prosopodonta punctata, n. sp. Pl. IX, f. 4.

Elongata, depressiuscula, atra; thorace antice angulatum angustato, dorso punctis nonnullis notato; elytris picco-flavis, parallelis, punctis distantibus nigris subseriatim dispositis. Long. 6 lin.

Thorax a little narrower than the elytra, one-fifth broader than long, obliquely narrowed in front, angular at the sides, a little narrowed towards the base, rather dull in front, with a few punctures on each side of the disc behind. Elytra pitchy-yellow, with very distinct black rather distant punctures, which appear irregular but are in lines on the back.

EROTYLIDÆ.

Cyclomorphus glabratus, n. sp. Pl. IX, f. 5.

Glabratus, per convexus, nitidissimus, niger; thorace lateribus vittâque medianâ, elytris lineis quatuor rufo-sanguineis; corpore subtus rufo-piceo, abdominis segmentis nigro-notatis. Long. 5 lin., lat. 4 lin.

Thorax not quite twice as broad as long, gently narrowed anteriorly, deeply emarginate in front, moderately rounded at the sides, impunctate, dull red, with a longitudinal black stripe on each side of the disc, anterior angles rather obtuse, base sinuate on each side with a slight impression above each sinua-

tion. Scutellum dull red. Elytra two-fifths broader than the thorax, as broad as long, extremely convex, almost globular, impunctate, each elytron with four dull red stripes, the first and third abbreviated, the fourth lateral. Each segment of the abdomen has a black spot on each side.

COCCINELLIDÆ.

Epilachna bituberculata, n. sp.

Cyaneo-nigra, subnitida; elytris creberrime evidententer punctulatis, reflexo-marginatis, dorsim tuberculis duobus approximatis obtusis piceis instructis. Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

This species although presenting nothing remarkable in form when compared to *E. peltata*, Er., and its allies, is at once distinguished by its having two round obtuse pitchy tubercles on the dorsal region, one on each elytron close to the suture. Thorax very transverse, distinctly but finely and very closely punctured; the sides slightly reflexed anteriorly. Elytra densely and distinctly punctured (larger and smaller punctures intermixed), rather broad at the shoulders, arcuately acuminate towards the apex, very gibbous, broadly reflexed at the shoulders, more narrowly posteriorly.

